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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and various other categories.

Not total sales, 751,083. Net daily average, 24,228. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Parties Leaving for the Summer: Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The storm king has earned a vacation and should lay off now for a good long rest.

Chicago is already trying to fly a 2,000,000 population banner. Why not give the federal census taker a chance.

The peace conference is not expected to adjourn before the middle of July. By that time it is hoped the delegates will have warmed up to the subject.

The people of Cleveland would doubtless appreciate the beauties of even a mud-drawn boll-bat car after their experience with the t. passes along the electric trolley lines.

The Kansas men are reported to be worrying as to what will become of the brewery when they come home from Manila, but they should lose no sleep, as it will make a fine canteen for the regulars.

In the race for new viaduct riders were ordered up sometime ago, but the tedious and repeated scorings for a start are becoming tiresome. There are indications, however, that the flag will fall soon.

The attention of ambitious but headless youths is called to the report that nearly all the Nebraska volunteers in the Philippines have raised luxuriant beards. Now watch for a boom in army enlistments for Philippine service.

Senator Allison is quoted as saying: "I believe we should renominate McKinley and Hobart and elect them." Senator Allison should not have to be assured that if the republican convention raises the ticket of 1896 again in 1900 the people will do the rest.

Transcontinental railroads are still reaping a harvest from the transportation of troops gathered in from widely scattered army posts for dispatch to the Philippines. The railroads have no special fault to find with the protraction of the hostilities in the east.

Give the widow of the late Richard P. Bland a big credit mark for entering her protest against the proposed procession of congressional eulogies at the funeral services of the dead congressman. The eulogies are bad enough on the floor of the house and senate.

If the peace conference will only wait a little while the Venezuelan arbitration commission will tell the members what a good plan it has for settling troublesome questions. There will be a world of talk, it is true, but talk is cheap compared with thirteen-inch shells.

Lipton, the English yachtsman, who is also a tea dealer, has been fined for ballasting his packages with lead and, as the metal is cheaper than tea, making a nice profit by the transaction. But then titled sports who indulge in \$400,000 playthings like challenge yachts must make a little money in some manner.

The single tax proposition missed legislative endorsement in Michigan by but a single vote. The single taxers will now tell how close they came to success in the Peninsular state, but they forget that the bill would have had to secure the governor's approval before it could become a law. The executive veto counts for more than a single vote.

Minister Storer's induction into office at Madrid was not accompanied by so much red fire as the exit of his predecessor. There was only a very simple ceremony and the procession to the palace was not marked by any demonstration, either friendly or hostile. In time the Spanish are likely to come to the conclusion that the United States has actually done them a favor by helping them to let go of their costly and troublesome colonies.

TRUSTS, PROTECTED AND UNPROTECTED.

When Henry O. Havemeyer, head of the Sugar trust, expressed the conviction that the levy of protective duties is the progenitor of all trusts, he succeeded in creating a profound sensation. The American sugar king is not reputed to be a fool, whatever else he may be. Politicians and financiers realize that he would not have ventured to throw rocks in the glass house he occupies unless he had an ulterior object in view.

Whether the inspiring motive is to create a diversion for the war against the Sugar trust, or a desire to throw a sop to the democracy, which naturally would accept his utterance as gospel truth, confirming Bryan's prophecies, is a matter of conjecture. In any event Mr. Havemeyer knows enough to know that the evolution of the trust is no more due to one single agency or policy than was the crash of 1893 the inevitable consequence of the so-called crime of 1873.

Industrial monopoly has not been germinated by any single cause but is rather the result of changed industrial conditions. Combinations of capital invested in industrial concerns flourished in free trade England long before they were thought of in the United States. The most colossal of American trusts—the Standard Oil octopus—has been built up and grown to its enormous proportions without protective duties on either its raw or finished products.

Next to the Standard Oil the various gas trusts control capital aggregating over one hundred millions. The United States Flour Milling company is bonded and stocked for \$115,000,000. The Fertilizer trust, known as the American Agricultural company, capitalized for \$40,000,000; the American Bicycle trust, \$35,000,000; the Cottonseed Oil trust, \$30,000,000; National Biscuit trust, \$15,000,000; Baking Powder trust, \$20,000,000; Typewriter trust, \$18,000,000; Cheating Gum trust, \$9,000,000.

None of the concerns named have been created by protective duties nor could their organization have been frustrated by free trade. Granting, however, that the majority of American trusts control products that enjoy the benefit of protective duties, would that fact justify the repeal of these duties for the sake of crippling the trusts? Would it not be much like sprinkling Paris green on the Colorado potato plants infested with the potato bug, which was sure to kill the potato bug and the potato plants at the same time? If, for example, free trade in plate glass would close the factories of the Plate Glass trust by cheapening imported plate glass below the cost of production with better paid American labor, would America be justified in giving up its plate glass industry for the sake of killing that particular trust? Does not the demand of American labor for higher wages make the protective policy almost compulsory if America is to control its best market, which is the chief source of its prosperity.

Had the Sugar trust king been disposed to take the American people into his confidence instead of trying to befog them he would have pointed out the true gem and chief incentive of American trusts, namely the facility offered by trusts for colossal stock-jobbing by capitalizing the mills and factories of combined concerns at a fictitious valuation? Take for instance the American Sugar trust, Havemeyer's own. The original organization comprised twenty sugar refineries. Each of these was purchased with trust certificates representing about four times the actual value of the plant which was capitalized at \$50,000,000. In January, 1892, the capital was increased by \$29,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring the Philadelphia refineries and a controlling interest in the Baltimore refinery. In 1898 the reorganized company paid 7 per cent a year on \$36,908,000 of preferred stock and an average of 12 per cent on the same amount of outstanding common stock.

Mainly the owners of plants that combined with Havemeyer in merging their refineries in the trust were not driven into this deal either by ruinous competition or by the prospect of economic saving through combined capital, but by the enormous price paid for their plants and the prospect of enriching themselves through stock-watering. The same is equally true of the original Whiskey trust or Illinois Cattle Feeding company, which collapsed not because of a reduction of duties, but because of inflated capitalization.

The United States Flour Milling company, otherwise known as the Flour trust, which represents an unprotected industry, is stocked for \$40,000,000 and bonded for \$75,000,000. The bonds evidently represent more than the actual money invested in its plants and the \$40,000,000 of stock are pure Mississippi water. Was the trust organized merely to reduce operating expenses and break up competition or was not the prime incentive the desire to put two or three dollars into the pockets of mill owners for every dollar of actual value in their separate plants?

A more recent example is the Tin Plate trust which capitalized for \$50,000,000 in plate mills and plants worth not exceeding \$12,000,000. It goes without saying that there would have been no tin plate factories in America in 1898, but the fact that \$12,000,000 of money were actually invested by 1898 in an industry discredited by William J. Bryan on the floor of congress fully justifies the policy that has enabled America to manufacture its own tin plate and circulate \$20,000,000 for material and labor at home that would otherwise have been absorbed by English tin plate mills.

The vulnerable spot of the American trust is not repeal of protective duties, but the prohibition of stock-watering and fraudulent issues of securities that do not represent actual value. How this can be brought about most effectively without confiscation is the problem that appeals for solution to American statesmen.

The demand for lands in the west is unabated, the sales of one railroad during May being 119,000 acres, and it is estimated they will average 100,000 per month. A large proportion of this land is bought for grazing purposes, but the demand for agricultural lands is no less marked. Every newspaper in

the rural districts contains weekly the notices of sales of farm lands and of new settlers coming in. The development of the agricultural sections of Nebraska and other western states is more marked this year than any other since the rush for public land absorbed all that was to be found in the eastern half of the state.

OBSTACLE TO ANNEXATION.

In his testimony before the Industrial commission the representative of the Mollenhauer Sugar company said that free sugar from Cuba would wipe out American raw sugar, both beet and cane, in the next five years. There is not the least doubt that if Cuban sugar should be admitted free into the American market the sugar industry here would be destroyed in probably less than five years. This fact will exert a very decided influence here against Cuban annexation. The sugar growers of Cuba are probably to a man in favor of annexation, which would give them a free American market for their product. They realize that the restoration of the industry in the island will be slow if sugar is not given free access to this market, while increasing sugar production in the United States must in time prove disastrous to the Cuban sugar interest. Their hope, therefore, is in annexation, which they and the interests that are naturally in sympathy with them are now urging.

A very large portion of the American people, however, will not view with favor a proposition involving the destruction of a home industry which is making rapid progress and promises to supply the home demand for sugar within a dozen years or less time. According to a statement of the secretary of agriculture the production of beet sugar in the country this year will show a large increase. The development of the industry is going forward vigorously. Many farmers are growing sugar beets this year for the first time and there will be a considerable addition to the number of factories. A year ago the secretary of agriculture said: "Germany produces about as much sugar as the United States imported in 1897. It was grown on a little over a million acres. If the sugar we now purchase abroad were produced in this country, four hundred factories would be required to work up the necessary amount of sugar beets. This would afford capitalists a field, as safe and permanent as any now offered, for the investment of \$200,000,000 and would reduce to a very large extent the vast sum we annually pay for agricultural products that might be grown within the United States."

The importance of developing this valuable industry is obvious and in order to do this it must continue to have adequate protection. The American people desire the improvement of industrial conditions in Cuba. They are very greatly interested in the future progress and prosperity of that island. But they cannot promote this at the expense of a domestic industry that promises to be, in the not far future, one of the most valuable of our agricultural industries. As annexation would inevitably destroy this industry it will be opposed by the farming interest generally and by all who are in sympathy with that great interest.

EFFECT ON EXPORTS.

Much attention is being given abroad, particularly in England, to the probable effect upon the export trade of the United States of the growth of trusts and their methods. One of the leading English trade journals says that perhaps the best agent working in favor of that country is the trust mania. It is a fact, observes that paper, that every one of the trusts is grossly over-capitalized and it is a fact also that, instead of being content to make more money by economies in management and the other legitimate means within their reach, they have elected to get there by the device of raising prices against the consumer.

The view of the English journal, which doubtless expresses that of its trade constituency, is that the arbitrary methods of the trusts and the advance in prices in order to pay dividends on inflated capitalization, must inevitably be injurious to the American export trade and correspondingly beneficial to British trade. This would seem to be a sound view, though in advancing prices their profits often of the American rather than the foreign consumers.

At all events the suggestion of the English journals merits serious consideration. If it shall be shown, and as yet there is no evidence on the point—that the trusts are inimical to the export trade that will be a strong additional reason for condemning them. It will be possible to ascertain in the near future whether this is the case, or whether on the other hand the trusts that export are selling to foreign consumers at prices materially below what they exact from home consumers.

The Industrial commission, in session in Washington, is getting information in regard to trust methods which may disclose something in regard to the effect on the export trade, though the surest information will be obtained from the future statistics of that trade.

OVERHEAD AND UNDERGROUND TROLLEYS.

Chicago is about to revolutionize its street railway system by the substitution of the underground electric trolley for the cables now operated on its principal business thoroughfares. The abolition of the cable as a motive power was foreordained when the electric motor with the underground trolley proved itself to be equally practicable and more economical.

In Omaha, where cable lines have long since been discarded, the overhead trolley must sooner or later also give way to the underground system, at least in the business center, where the overhead trolley is not merely unsightly, but dangerous. It disfigures the streets and endangers the lives of women and occupants of buildings as well in case of storm or conflagration.

The changing of the overhead trolley on tracks originally constructed for cable lines to an underground system

would be comparatively inexpensive. Such changes have been made in several of the large cities, notably in New York, where the underground trolley has proved itself a success. On other streets the change might involve a considerable outlay, but public convenience demands all that was to be found in the eastern half of the state.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Little progress has been made in a practical direction by the peace conference at The Hague. The question of arbitration continues the one of paramount interest and according to the latest information the chief difficulty consists in reconciling a scheme of the other powers with that of Germany. It is said that even if an agreement should be reached an arbitration organization will nevertheless be arranged and will remain open to the signers, as they are not able to sign now. Meantime every effort will be made to meet the German view, though the prospect of an agreement is not regarded as encouraging.

We are inclined to concur in the view of the New York Times, that "the nations will never agree to an effective plan of arbitration until the most powerful of them reach the conclusion that war is the greatest evil and that it is worth while to make serious sacrifices to be rid of it. So long as they feel that the loss of national dignity or freedom of action is worse than war the arbitration question will retain an academic tinge." The time for this, if it shall ever come, is very remote and there is no doubt that at present the principal European nations are really in sympathy with the attitude of Germany. One of the German delegates to the congress, Dr. Zorn, stated that his government opposed the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as "degradatory to his monarch's sovereignty and the nation's independence."

He said the emperor would not pledge himself to accept as binding the decisions of judges not appointed by him upon questions that have not yet arisen. Herein is seen the great obstacle to the proposed tribunal of arbitration—rulers are not disposed to surrender an attribute of sovereignty, as would be required by any plan of compulsory arbitration and no plan not compulsory at least as to certain questions would be of much value.

Prof. Woodley, the eminent authority on international law, objects to the American plan submitted to the conference because it does not make arbitration compulsory. He says: "The first defect, and a very serious one it is, in this plan, viewed as a substitute for war, is that no question between the signatories need be submitted. The best feature of a permanent system of arbitration is or should be that all questions of certain kinds must be referred. Where two peoples know that certain kinds of disputes must be submitted to arbitration there will be no disturbance in business. Where submission is entirely uncertain, a matter of individual caprice, of party politics, of bullying or bluffing, the great advantage of public consciousness that there can be no immediate war because there will be immediate arbitration is quite lost."

BUYERS EVER WELCOME.

Not only Russia, but Spain is looking toward the American market for guns and war material. The advertisement which draws Spain here was a special one of some expense, but none the less taking.

FLOVING FOUNTS OF WISDOM.

If our national authorities are heeding the college boys, they are learning a great deal about expansion and the proper way of dealing with the many new problems before us.

NON-PARTISAN INDIGNATION.

Ex-Senator Allen's indignant assertion in reply to a request for a non-partisan address made by a Nebraska college that he is to judge as to what he will say when he makes a speech merely demonstrates the wisdom of the college authorities in puffing in the "non-partisan" proviso.

ENTERPRISE IN ADVERTISING.

The height of advertising ingenuity has been reached by a well known firm, which arranged to have one of its excellent instruments caught up in the Kirkville, Mo., cyclone, carried 1,000 feet and set down in the front room of a partially wrecked house uninjured and all ready for the inevitable snap-shot.

STEADY GROWTH OF EXPORTS.

Exports of agricultural staples and mineral oils last month aggregated \$50,345,675, as compared with \$47,122,571 in May of last year. The comparison, however, is with a month of very heavy grain exports attending the manipulation of the Leiter corner. Contrasted with month before last, when these exports aggregated about \$45,000,000, the May returns are more favorable.

JOYS OF WATERLOO TIME.

Healthy and simple souls will not attempt to conceal their joy at the sight of the war-memorial of 1859. There is no reason for concealment, like a worm 'n' th' but, to feed on their dumbek cheeks. Their attachment is honest and their intentions are honorable. The only blush necessary to them now is in regarding their own cheeks, which come as first they dip their faces into the ambrosial juice of the biggest watermelon they have been able to lay hands on.

COST OF ARMED PEACE.

Enormous sums spent in foreign military establishments. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

While any step toward disarmament in Europe is improbable at this time, a powerful presentation might be made at The Hague conference of the financial side of the case. Most of the nations of Europe are adding largely to their public debts, and disarmament for some of them may become a necessity. Annual deficits are quite the usual thing throughout the continent. France runs behind annually about \$100,000,000, Austria \$60,000,000, Russia \$50,000,000, and Italy \$30,000,000. Minor nations, like Spain, Turkey, Portugal and Greece, are not many removes from bankruptcy. The pressure for financial relief from excessive armaments grows heavier constantly, and must in time, if continued, take the form of embarrassment. Great Britain kept nearly even last year, and, but for a foreign war, the United States would be paying off its public debt. But the position of this country and England in revenue is exceptional.

Perhaps no delegate at The Hague feels like touching on the financial aspect of armament on the present scale, except in the most general way. No representative will speak of the deficit or poverty of his nation, if it exists. But settling day comes for nations, as well as individuals. It would be well to give more thought to practical measures of disarmament than is yet apparent at the congress. Steps may be taken to avert war, and may succeed, yet the money strain will go on, bringing an inevitable emergency of some kind. A peace guaranteed by millions of soldiers merrily with the colors is almost as expensive as war. When it is taken for granted that the conference will do nothing practical toward disarmament, the main point is to keep out National debts will accumulate as fast as ever. Neither arbitration nor humane code can save off the final financial crisis of an exhausting armed peace.

Job on his hands. It was no trouble to find corruption, but to locate all of it seemed a hopeless task. The latest field of research, however, is even more prolific than the first one. If the committee can only secure a just assessment of the wealth of New York the municipal treasury of the metropolis will be overflowing, though Tammany assessors may not be so richly rewarded as at present for being property blind.

The farmers' bank of Suffolk, Va., was dedicated with prayer last week and Rev. W. W. Staley blessed the structure and its future occupants in the following words: "May its ledger never be marred by falsehood and may the character of its officials never be low. It should be of course its policy to immediately cultivate such ethics and commercial honor as to strengthen the community in business safety and future growth." Did the Virginia minister have in his mind's eye any thrifty financier in these parts whose palms have an itching for ledger-tampering?

If testimony before the Industrial commission is to be believed it is small wonder that the Standard Oil company has grown rich and powerful. According to witnesses, while independent refiners were charged \$1.90 per barrel freight by the railroads, the nominal rate to the Standard was 90 cents and rebates brought this down to 35 cents per barrel. With a difference in transportation charges of \$1.55 per barrel small wonder independent refiners cannot do business.

The anti-foreigner riots in the Chinese provinces are again breaking out with the customary disastrous results to missionaries who have pushed their presence into communities that do not appreciate their kindly intentions. If these riots were not forthcoming people might begin to suspect that the missionaries had given up their war of proselytizing.

Shotguns in a state of active eruption promise to settle the Baker-Howard feud in Kentucky by removing an average of one day of the participants. When the fighting force is thus reduced to one the courts may take a hand and allow the controversy to go into liquidation.

GIVING THEM A SHOW.

Philadelphia Times.

It's all right to put captured Spanish guns on exhibition in the parks over the country. They had no show during the war.

A FOUNDED RECORD.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The \$1,000,000,000 capital of the proposed brewery trust contains more water than beer and more froth than either. It is the biggest head on record.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: A woman preacher has asked the marriage license clerk to send her a couple to marry. Some people like to make trouble.

Brooklyn Eagle: A clergyman recently preached a sermon in this borough that he had given fourteen times in other places since last fall. He gets \$50 and expenses every time he does it.

Baltimore American: A New Jersey minister does not approve of the movement demanding that women should remove their hats and bonnets in church. He says it is according to scripture that women should worship with covered heads and quotes the ungalant St. Paul as authority. But he adds that a woman should not wear a big hat. When a minister is unwise enough to tell women that they must wear head covering in church and that they must not wear the particular kind they please, they are usually to be expected. His church will immediately join these practicing the innovation.

Boston Transcript: A story comes from Oklahoma which shows that a clergyman may have a pretty wife and yet be lacking in tact. In the course of his sermon Rev. Mr. Nowby, new pastor of the Christian church at Guthrie, interjected the question: "How many of you have read the bible?" Fifty hands went up. "Good," said the preacher. "Now, how many of you have read the account of the parable of the fig tree?" Twenty hands were raised. A man smile overheard the minister's face. "That's good; but when you go home read that chapter again and you will doubtless learn something to your instruction." Of course they found that there is no second chance in the story of the fig tree, no matter how they may attempt to laugh it off, the victims of the clerical pleasantries are not likely to love their pastor any the more because of the "rise" he took out of them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

St. Louis Republic.

Ye old-maid men and bachelor girls, With lives of solo tune, How lonely are your dreary bright days, The marrying days of June!

James Edwin Cooke, once famous as the champion and ten-horse rider of the world, is living in an abandoned street car in Long Island.

A Kansas genius clearly defines the line between his duty as a public officer and his duty to himself as a taxpayer. He has he himself himself as county treasurer from levying on his own chattels to pay a sidewalk tax. Every tax-shirker in the county regards him as the biggest sunflower in the patch.

Alexander Dewitt, who has lived in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the past thirty years, practically on the bounty of his friends, is now dead and it is found he has left a fortune of \$10,000. Of this he has bequeathed \$39,000 to a nephew, who once sent him \$15 and who is the only relative that ever manifested any interest in his welfare.

The town of Three Oaks, Mich., has entered the race for the prize of Spanish cannon offered to the town making the largest contribution to the Dewey home fund. So great is the confidence of capturing the prize that the boomers of Three Oaks have sent out maps showing the town to be one of the four great cities of the country. Such nerve, properly mounted, would be as great a curiosity as captured cannon from Manila.

"Kill Killrany's Lakes and Rills" is the revised version of the famous song now in vogue in New York City. The property is going under forced sale and \$10,000 will buy it. A movement has been started among Irish-Americans in New York City and vicinity to raise the money, purchase the property and present it to the Irish people as a public park. One chief of the cause has pledged and there is good prospect that the entire amount will be raised.

Boston is sorely perplexed these rare June days. The Anglican sparrow and the gypsy moths continue defiant and multiplying, and on top of these trials comes the terrible and the grizzly, which are daily threatening the piling of the harbor wharfs. Fully 25 per cent of the wharfing is said to have been ruined by the salt water pests. Affairs are coming to a crisis at the Hub, and there is little hope of relief unless the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company can be persuaded to save the town.

Sluiger Jeffries declines to elevate the stage, like his predecessors, in which he shows the shrewdness of a smooth politician. It is far more profitable to stick to the ring. General Weller recently wrote a book, the composer of a sonnet in his honor, thanking the author for his charming compliment. "Little Old Fighting Joe" was much amused to receive a refreshingly frank reply, in which the writer said: "Of course the poem was made by your secretary, but the sonnet was really the chief reason of its composition. I wrote it because it was so easy to make things rhyme with 'Joe.'"

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Philadelphia Times: There is urgent need in the Philippines for a larger—and much larger—army than we now have there; and this need ought to be satisfied even at the cost of a call for more volunteers.

Chicago Record: The essential thing is that the war should be stopped, and speedily way to stop it is to send a large additional force to the Philippines and to place the military operations under the control of General Miles.

Minneapolis Journal: It is war and it may be magnificent, but we can give Mr. McKinley a protest that if he doesn't give those exhausted and overworked boys in the Philippines some help pretty soon there will be the largest roar let up in this country that he ever heard.

Indianapolis News: There is no danger that we shall have too large a force in the islands. But there is danger that, unless the present army is reinforced, we shall have too small a force. In every battle that is fought some Americans are killed or wounded. Many of them have been prostrated by the heat. There is certain to be some sickness. The army up to its present strength.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The net result is that we control just the small amount of territory on which our troops stand, and yesterday a severe engagement by our military and naval forces was brought on by an insurgent "threatened attack in strong force on Manila." The facts are unpleasant, but it is wiser to face them boldly and shape future action accordingly than to be lulled into a false security by optimistic and "red-hot" official dispatches.

Springfield Republican: This region, notwithstanding its close relation to Manila and the harbor, has never before been swept by American troops. General Lawton's expedition to the southern shore of Laguna de Bay was carried by boats across that lake, and thus he avoided any contact with the forces which he has fought since Saturday. If one pauses to think about the matter, the question arises why General Otis neglected to sweep this hostile region between the harbor and the bay at once, either south, before the dry season had ended.

Globe-Democrat: In the severe fighting along the Zapele river the American army has shown its usual daring and tenacious courage. The work was more trying than was anticipated, but that made no difference. If the advance was temporarily impeded the men returned to the work again and again, driving the enemy steadily. Several regular regiments were heavily engaged for the first time since arriving at Manila. They are largely composed of recruits, but all appear to have fought like veterans. The enemy seemed to have had a superstitious faith in the Zapele position. It was there they defeated a Spanish column, and no doubt since then have added to the formidableness

of the works. They are dealing with a larger and more determined army now. Their appetite for war will be thoroughly satisfied. Difficulties stimulate an American army. A fact they are probably beginning to understand.

Washington Star: It is but reasonable to suppose, however, that General Otis would apply for more men if he really stood in need of them, and that the president would promptly honor his draft. The one is on the ground and knows his necessities, and the other is here and has the power to meet any requisition the other may make. Both are anxious for success at the earliest day possible for its achievement. For these reasons it is but fair to assume that progress is being made and that at no very distant day we shall receive some altogether satisfactory announcements.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Hartford Life: Old Bachelor—Do you expect to marry or do you expect to keep your property. Miss Van Sand—What a funny question. I intend to do both.